

Security Visualization

vi·su·al·i·za·tion  *noun*
\\,vi-zhə-wə-lə-'zā-shən, ,vi-zhə-lə-, ,vizh-wə-lə-\\

- 1 : formation of mental [visual](#) images
- 2 : the act or process of interpreting in visual terms or of putting into visible form

Still impressed
the visualization

Visualization can be
Impressive!

Visualization can
reveal previously
unknown information

can be startling,
p crowds!



Hi! I'm Tim.



Useful and/or impressive?



Useful and/or impressive?



VISUALIZATION FOR SECURITY

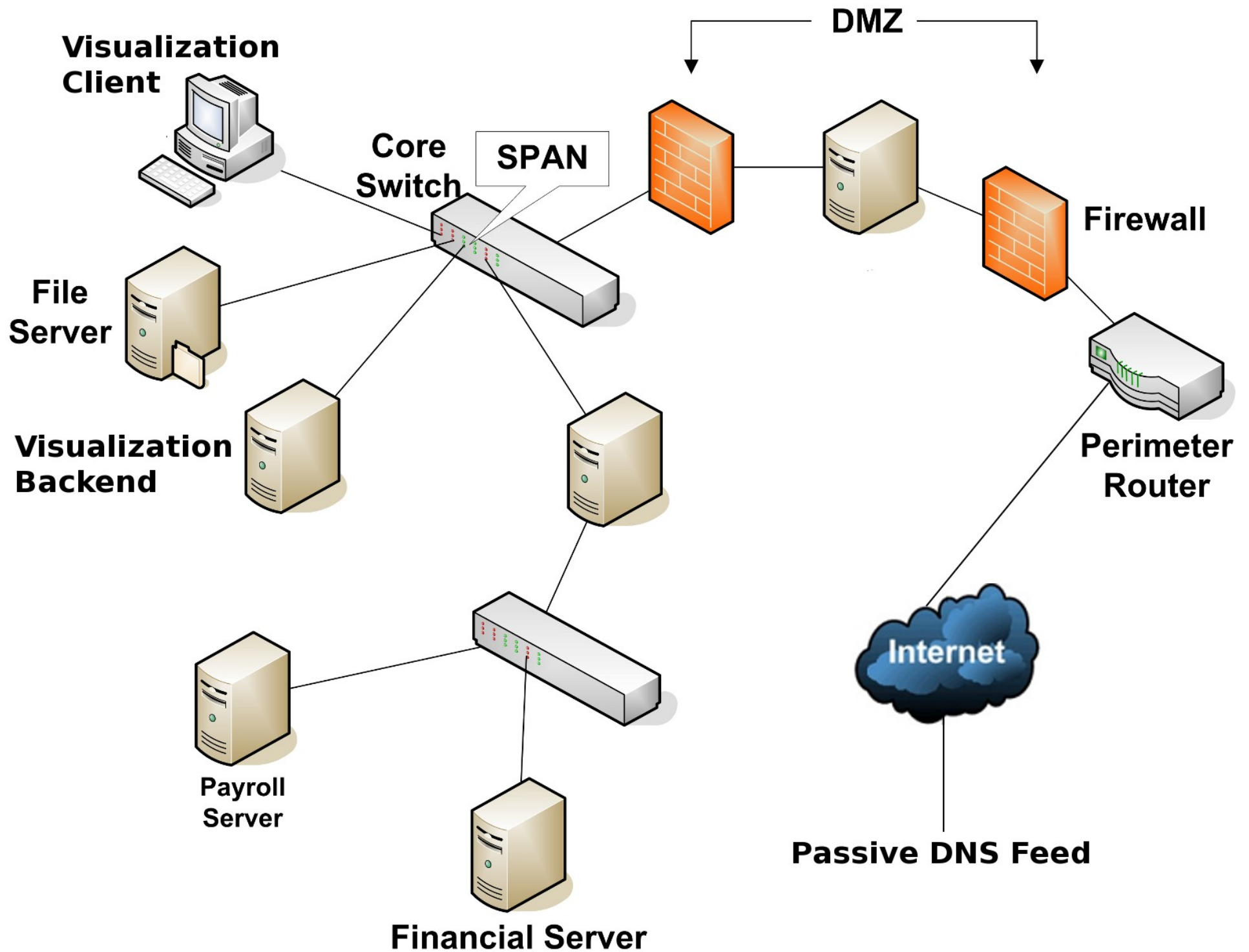
- Security work is likely to remain **highly human intensive**, yet the work is becoming increasingly challenging.
- High-volume, multidimensional, heterogeneous, and distributed data streams need to be **analyzed** both in **real time** and **historically**.
- current techniques try to match the needs of security administrators to gain **situational awareness**, correlate and classify security events, and improve their effectiveness by reducing noise in the data.

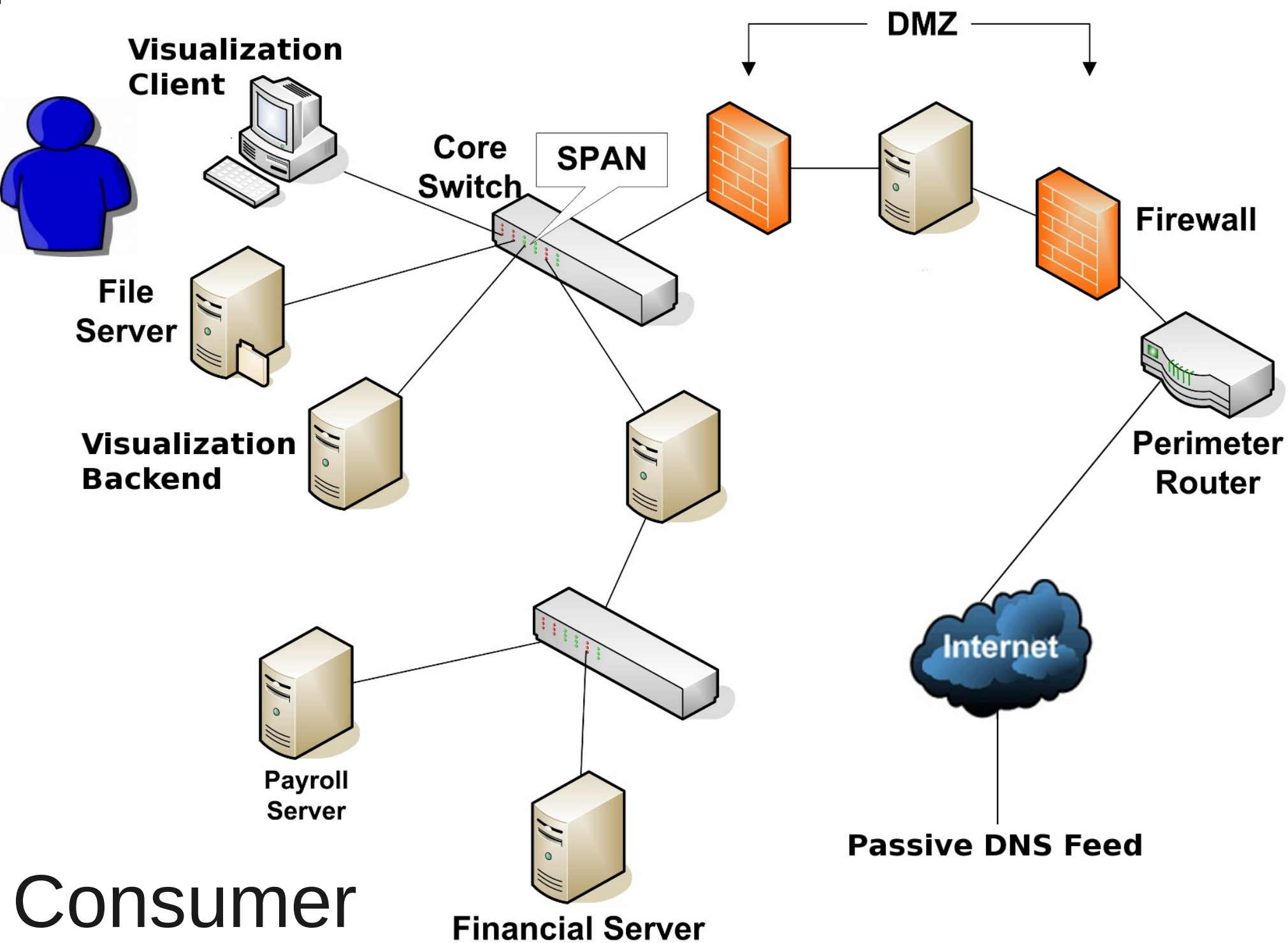
VISUALIZATION FOR SECURITY

- Security visualization tools are currently **underutilized**.
- Visualization coupled with data mining is likely to **help security administrators make sense** of network flow dynamics, vulnerabilities, intrusion detection alarms, virus propagation, logs, and attacks.

Key features of net viz

- Interactivity: User must be able to interact with the visualization
- Drill-Down capability: User must be able to gain more information if needed
- Conciseness: Must show the state of the entire network in a concise manner



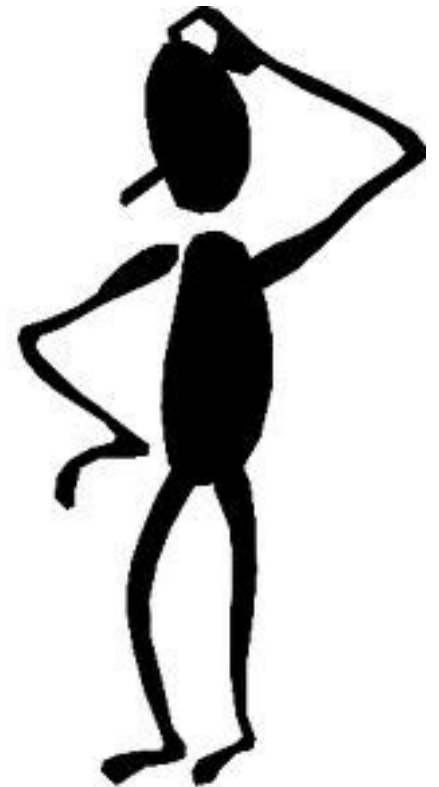


“Typical” setup

- Sensors can be everywhere/anywhere network
 - Logs / Winpcap / libnet / argus / libpcap / snort / etc
- May have external data feeds coming in (poss human)
 - Passive dns, malware, “news”
- Internal / External feeds
 - VPN?
- All feeds go into a central database
- Views are extracted for viz

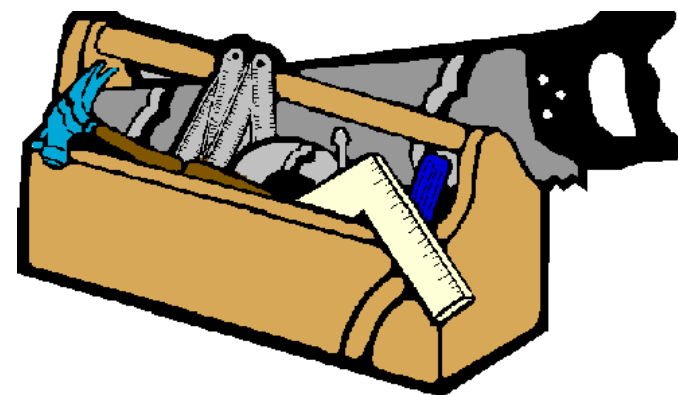
User Knowledge

- Even advanced visualizations require extensive knowledge on the part of the user
- The user has to understand what they are looking at



Situational Awareness

- There are lots of tools, most have not received any kind of wide-spread use
- Netwitness
- NvisionIP
- Argus
- Gibson
- Many, many more
- Wireshark
- Etherape
- tnv
- tableau



Tcpdump Argus Packet Processing Comparison

Single TCP connection

July, 12 2001 09:23:45 - 09:24:14 EDT

```
tcpdump -nr /tmp/tcpdump.out
```

```
reading from file /tmp/tcpdump.tcp.out, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet)

Connection Setup {
  09:23:45.857732 IP 128.2.24.201.3911 > 207.51.34.153.80: S 2173381702:2173381702(0) win 32120 <mss 1460,sackOK,timestan
  09:23:45.885217 IP 207.51.34.153.80 > 128.2.24.201.3911: S 2130956947:2130956947(0) ack 2173381703 win 17520 <mss 1460
  09:23:45.885377 IP 128.2.24.201.3911 > 207.51.34.153.80: . ack 1 win 32120
  09:23:45.897456 IP 128.2.24.201.3911 > 207.51.34.153.80: P 1:438(437) ack 1 win 32120
  09:23:45.943702 IP 207.51.34.153.80 > 128.2.24.201.3911: . 1:1461(1460) ack 438 win 17520
  09:23:45.944425 IP 128.2.24.201.3911 > 207.51.34.153.80: . ack 1461 win 30660
  09:23:45.945079 IP 207.51.34.153.80 > 128.2.24.201.3911: P 1461:1973(512) ack 438 win 17520
  09:23:45.953995 IP 128.2.24.201.3911 > 207.51.34.153.80: . ack 1973 win 30660
  09:23:45.969729 IP 128.2.24.201.3911 > 207.51.34.153.80: P 438:868(430) ack 1973 win 32120
  09:23:46.065396 IP 207.51.34.153.80 > 128.2.24.201.3911: P 1973:3084(1111) ack 868 win 17520
  09:23:46.184010 IP 128.2.24.201.3911 > 207.51.34.153.80: . ack 3084 win 31009
  09:23:46.252909 IP 128.2.24.201.3911 > 207.51.34.153.80: P 868:1307(439) ack 3084 win 32120
  09:23:46.293312 IP 207.51.34.153.80 > 128.2.24.201.3911: P 3084:4462(1378) ack 1307 win 17520
  09:23:46.584005 IP 128.2.24.201.3911 > 207.51.34.153.80: . ack 4462 win 32120

Data Transfer {

Server Close Notification {
  09:24:03.212694 IP 207.51.34.153.80 > 128.2.24.201.3911: F 4462:4462(0) ack 1307 win 17520
  09:24:03.212829 IP 128.2.24.201.3911 > 207.51.34.153.80: . ack 4463 win 32120

Client Close Completion {
  09:24:14.271404 IP 128.2.24.201.3911 > 207.51.34.153.80: P 1307:1743(436) ack 4463 win 32120
  09:24:14.271704 IP 128.2.24.201.3911 > 207.51.34.153.80: F 1743:1743(0) ack 4463 win 32120
  09:24:14.297823 IP 207.51.34.153.80 > 128.2.24.201.3911: R 2130961410:2130961410(0) win 0
  09:24:14.298930 IP 207.51.34.153.80 > 128.2.24.201.3911: R 2130961410:2130961410(0) win 0
```

```
argus -r /tmp/tcpdump.out -w - | ra -s +1dur +tcprrt
```

StartTime	Dur	Flgs	Proto	SrcAddr	Sport	Dir	DstAddr	Dport	SrcPkts	DstPkts	SrcBy
2001/07/12.09:23:45.857732	0.726273	e	tcp	128.2.24.201.3911		->	207.51.34.153.http		9	5	1
2001/07/12.09:24:03.212694	0.000135	e	tcp	128.2.24.201.3911		->	207.51.34.153.http		1	1	
2001/07/12.09:24:14.271404	0.027526	e	tcp	128.2.24.201.3911		->	207.51.34.153.http		2	2	

(Untitled) - Wireshark

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Help

Filter: + Expression... Clear Apply

No. -	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
504	152.158290	192.168.12.21	66.187.224.210	DNS	Standard query A www.redhat.com
505	152.249440	66.187.224.210	192.168.12.21	DNS	Standard query response A 209.132.177.50
506	152.250910	192.168.12.21	209.132.177.50	TCP	48890 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 TSV=1535
507	152.311250	209.132.177.50	192.168.12.21	TCP	http > 48890 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5792 Len=0
508	152.311320	192.168.12.21	209.132.177.50	TCP	48890 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=5840 Len=0 TS=1535
509	152.311540	192.168.12.21	209.132.177.50	HTTP	GET / HTTP/1.1
510	152.387370	209.132.177.50	192.168.12.21	TCP	http > 48890 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=498 Win=6864 Len=0
511	152.405160	209.132.177.50	192.168.12.21	TCP	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
512	152.405200	192.168.12.21	209.132.177.50	TCP	48890 > http [ACK] Seq=498 Ack=1369 Win=8576 Len=0
513	152.413510	209.132.177.50	192.168.12.21	TCP	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
514	152.413560	192.168.12.21	209.132.177.50	TCP	48890 > http [ACK] Seq=498 Ack=2737 Win=11312 Len=0
515	152.450580	192.168.12.21	209.132.177.50	TCP	48891 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 TSV=1535
516	152.476850	209.132.177.50	192.168.12.21	TCP	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
517	152.476900	192.168.12.21	209.132.177.50	TCP	48890 > http [ACK] Seq=498 Ack=4105 Win=14048 Len=0

▶ Frame 507 (74 bytes on wire, 74 bytes captured)
 ▶ Ethernet II, Src: Amit_04:ae:54 (00:50:18:04:ae:54), Dst: Intel_e3:01:f5 (00:0c:f1:e3:01:f5)
 ▶ Internet Protocol, Src: 209.132.177.50 (209.132.177.50), Dst: 192.168.12.21 (192.168.12.21)
 ▼ Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: http (80), Dst Port: 48890 (48890), Seq: 0, Ack: 1, Len: 0

Source port: http (80)
 Destination port: 48890 (48890)
 Sequence number: 0 (relative sequence number)
 Acknowledgement number: 1 (relative ack number)
 Header length: 40 bytes
 ▶ Flags: 0x12 (SYN, ACK)
 Window size: 5792
 Checksum: 0x99db [correct]
 ▶ Options: (20 bytes)
 ▶ [SEQ/ACK analysis]

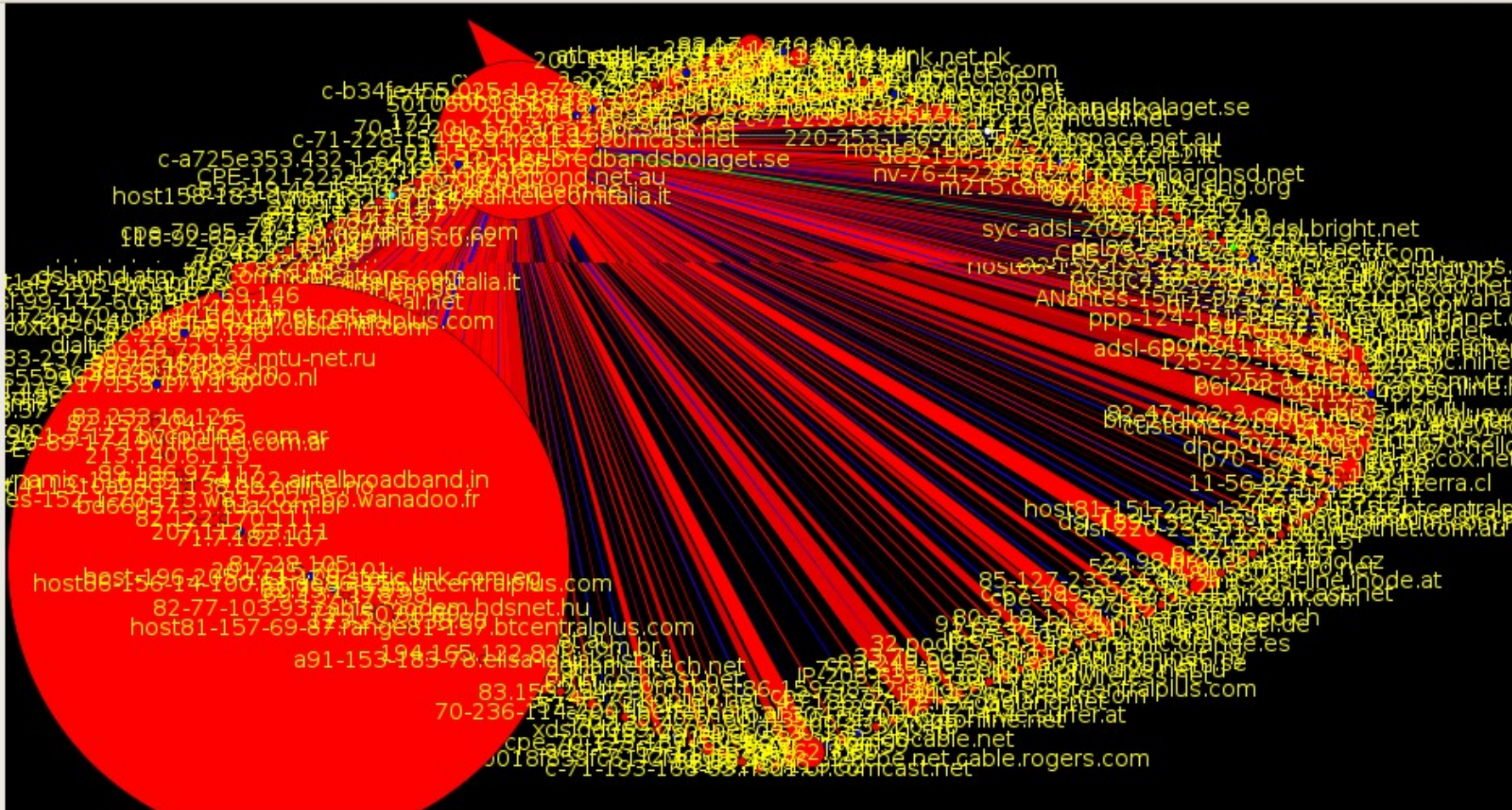
0000 00 0c f1 e3 01 f5 00 50 18 04 ae 54 08 00 45 00P...T..E.
 0010 00 3c 00 00 40 00 35 06 f6 47 d1 84 b1 32 c0 a8 .<...@.5. .G...2..
 0020 0c 15 00 50 be fa b5 36 ce 18 e0 bb b5 58 a0 12 ..P...6X..
 0030 16 a0 99 db 00 00 02 04 05 64 04 02 08 0a 10 1dd.....
 0040 ee de 5b 81 15 29 01 03 03 02 ..[...].. ..

Applications Places System Sun 1 Jun, 4:08 PM

File Capture View Help EtherApe

Start Pause Stop Pref. Prot.

Protocols: SVN DOMAIN TCP-Unkn TCP ICMP UDP-Unkn AOL WWW IRC

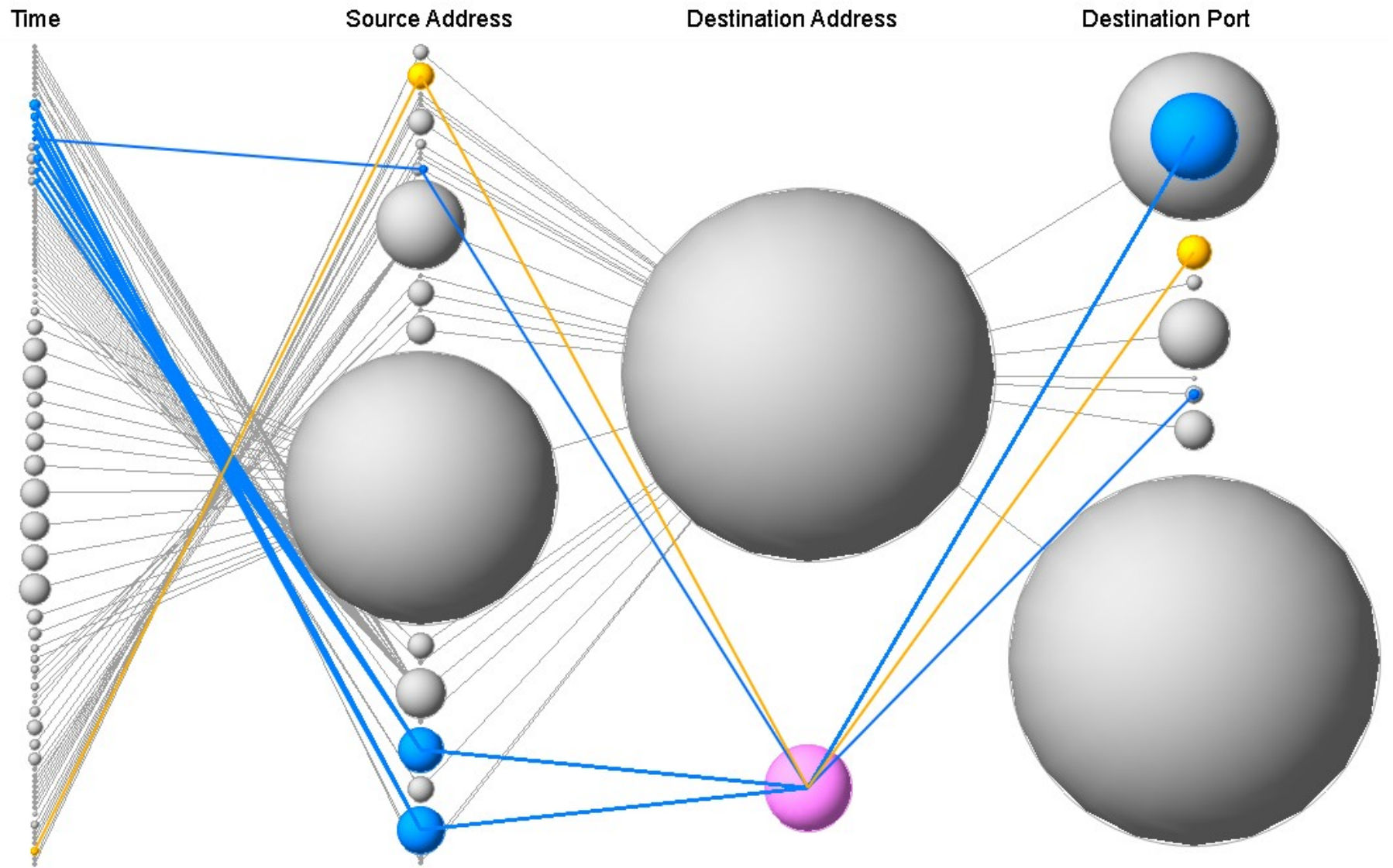


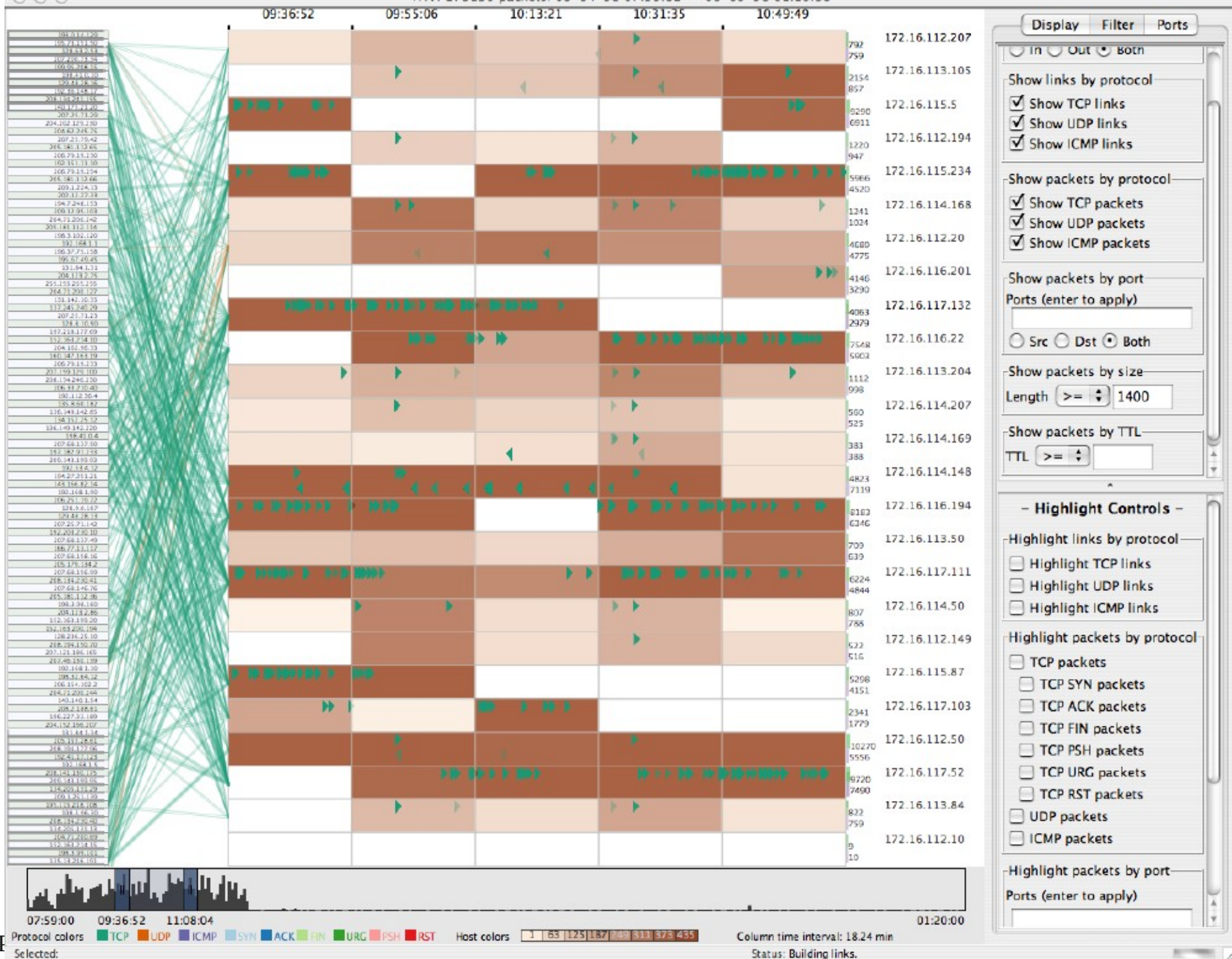
Reading data from eth0 in IP mode

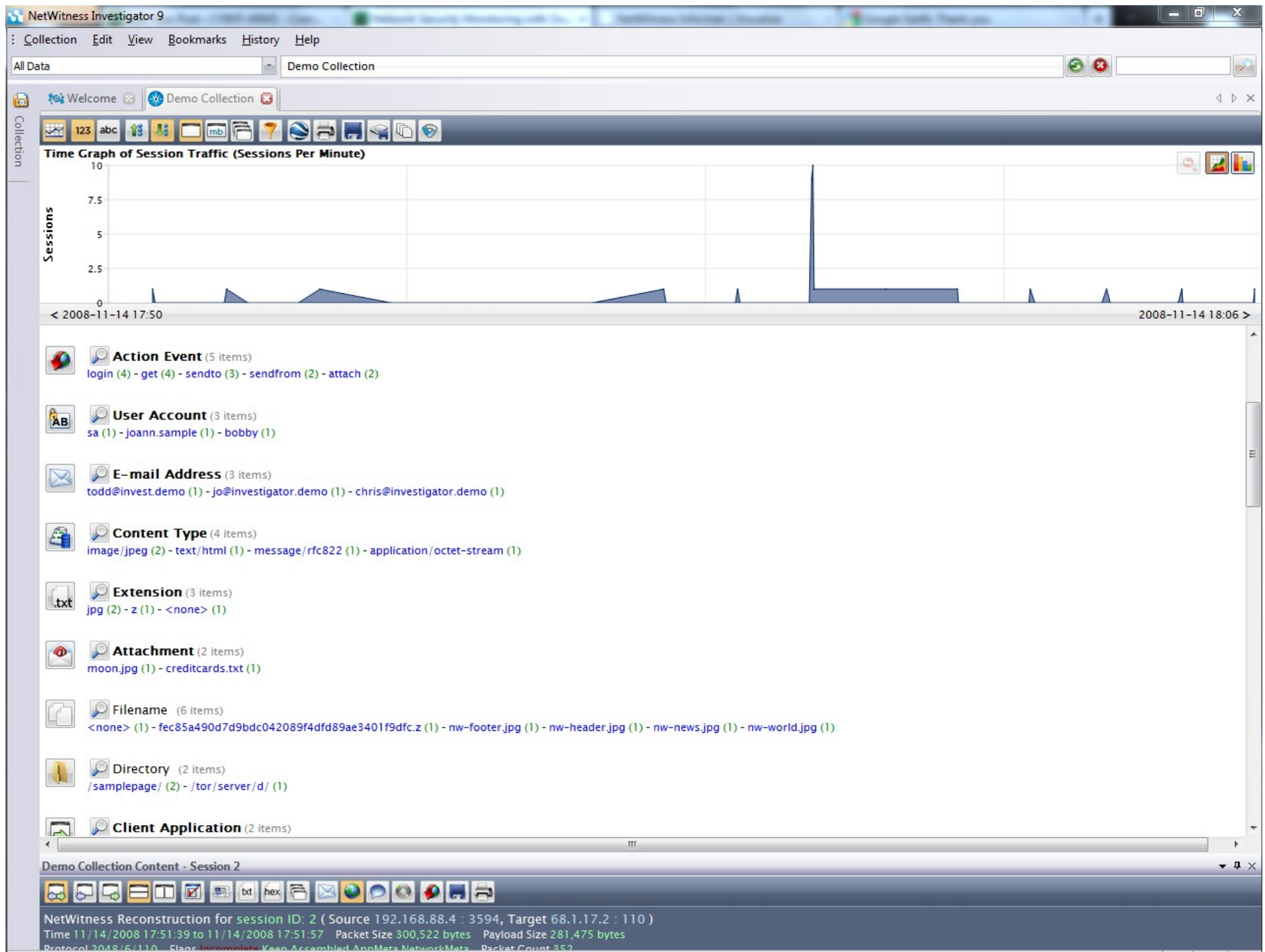
Terminal

```
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
[root@router] /scripts/screenshot : import -quality 100 -window root ~/etherape.png
[root@router] /scripts/screenshot : import -quality 100 -window root ~/etherape.png
```

Terminal etherape







Dashboard

Home Analysis Scanning Reporting Support Users Workflow Plugins

Summary

Asset Summary Active & Passive

Asset	Score	Total	Low	Medi	High
Servers	207	749	680	52	17
Ignore Scanner	198	731	665	49	17
smog	66	60	38	18	4
Port 21 Open	39	235	222	13	0
destroyer	24	178	170	8	0
anguirus	21	48	41	7	0
atragon	21	63	56	7	0
godzilla	15	57	52	5	0
megalon	9	50	47	3	0
rodan	3	37	36	0	1
ghidra	3	19	18	1	0
DHCP	0	32	32	0	0
Ron's Neighborhood	0	0	0	0	0
Dlink-825	0	0	0	0	0
godzilla31.ath.cx	0	0	0	0	0
mothra	0	0	0	0	0
gamera	0	0	0	0	0
Buffalo WAP	0	0	0	0	0
mechagodzilla	0	36	36	0	0
meragrius	0	14	14	0	0
cosmic	0	30	30	0	0
gigan	0	0	0	0	0

Last Updated: 17 hours ago

Asset Summary Patch

Asset	Score	Total	Low	Medi	High
Servers	51	137	120	6	11
megalon	48	25	9	6	10
rodan	3	20	19	0	1
Ignore Scanner	3	112	111	0	1
gigan	0	0	0	0	0
Dlink-825	0	0	0	0	0
destroyer	0	92	92	0	0
DHCP	0	0	0	0	0
godzilla31.ath.cx	0	0	0	0	0
Port 21 Open	0	92	92	0	0
Ron's Neighborhood	0	0	0	0	0
cosmic	0	0	0	0	0
mothra	0	0	0	0	0
anguirus	0	0	0	0	0
Buffalo WAP	0	0	0	0	0
smog	0	0	0	0	0
gamera	0	0	0	0	0
mechagodzilla	0	0	0	0	0
ghidra	0	0	0	0	0
atragon	0	0	0	0	0
godzilla	0	0	0	0	0
meragrius	0	0	0	0	0

Last Updated: 17 hours ago

External Vulns

Plugin ID	Severity	Name
42873	Medium	SSL Medium Strength Cipher Suites S
45411	Medium	SSL Certificate with Wrong Hostname
10759	Medium	Web Server HTTP Header Internal IP t
11213	Medium	HTTP TRACE / TRACK Methods Allow
15901	Medium	SSL Certificate Expiry
20007	Medium	SSL Version 2 (v2) Protocol Detection
26194	Medium	Web Server Uses Plain Text Authentic
26928	Medium	SSL Weak Cipher Suites Supported
0	Low	Open Port

Internal Patch Issues

- Critical
- High
- Medium
- Low



Last Updated: 17 hours ago

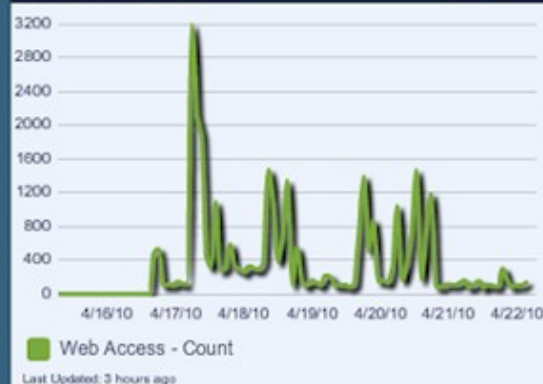
Network Traffic - 7 Days



Firewall Traffic - Last 7 Days



Web Access - Last 7 Days







Viz is better than no viz

- Studies continuously show that visual interfaces consistently out perform text based interfaces
- So why do administrators forgo viz in favor of this:



Why don't Admins adopt viz?

- Resistant to change – and text based is the incumbent
- Like their own tools (and text-based is easier to develop)
 - “i know how my own tool works”
Trust / reliability
 - “i can adapt my own tool to do new things”
Support / extendability / adaptability
 - Using a pre-packaged tool gives an attacker a known quantity to beat
security

Weakest link

- As with many security discussions, the viz system is only as strong as it's weakest link
- Successful attacks at any layer can cause information to eventually be misrepresented to the user (the decision maker)



Human perception

- Glass is half _____
- How to lie with charts / stats (Huff, 1954)
- Mislead audiences with results
 - Omit information like 32 vs 64 bit
 - Project results onto multiple systems
- “Lying” with visualization
 - Claim generality but only test on a single dataset
 - Alter the color map slightly across the graph
 - Don't compare to other viz systems

Globus & Bailey

Rogowitz



Human ability



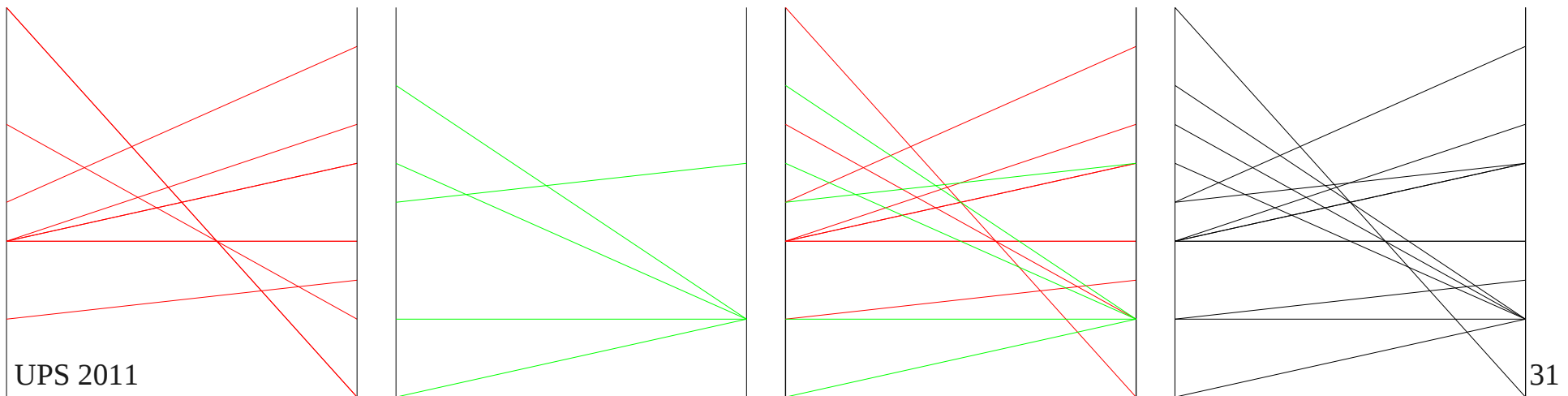
WARNING:

If you have epilepsy or have had seizures or other unusual reactions to flashing lights or patterns, consult a doctor before operating this security visualization tool.

- How many colors can a human differentiate?
- How fast can a human process information?
 - Screen density, “refresh rate,” duration

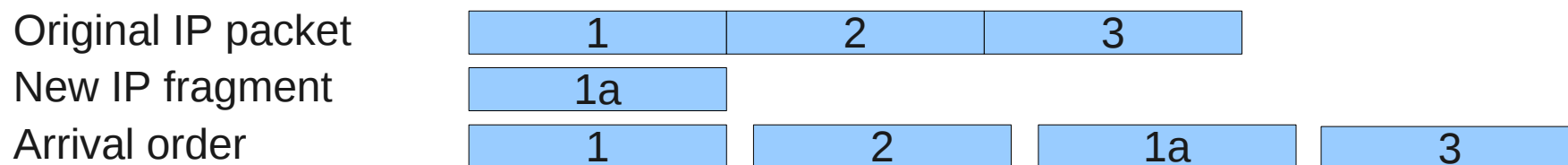
Attacks that target the viz system

- Assuming the attacker know the analyst on duty is red-green color blind
- ICMP is visualized as red and tcp is visualized as green
- An ICMP attack launched during this shift may go unobserved



Attacks that target the viz system

- Tools can only parse what they “understand”
- Attackers specifically abuse protocols, bugs, overlap, etc
- Consider the TCP/IP stack
 - Different OSes implement it differently
 - IP Fragments are supposed to be contiguous, but what if they are not?
 - The software stack on one OS may recreate the resulting IP datagram differently than on another OS



Arms Race

- *Snort* is open source
- Snort rules are open source
- *Snot* uses the rules as input to create fake attacks creating numerous false positives
 - Snort has snot detection rules
 - Snot has randomization features to circumvent snort's snot detection rules

Not quite there yet



Questions?



Further reading

- UPS class recommended readings
- Secviz.org
- Vissec.org
- NvisionIP
www.cert.org/flocon/2005/presentations/NVisionIPFlocon2005.pdf
- 14 ways to say nothing with visualization
<http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?tp=&arnumber=299418>
- 12 ways to fool the masses when giving performance results on parallel computers
<http://crd-legacy.lbl.gov/~dhbailey/dhbpapers/twelve-ways.pdf>
- How not to lie with visualizations
<http://drona.csa.iisc.ernet.in/~vijayn/courses/DAV/papers/RogowitzTreinishHowNotToLieVis.p>
- How to lie with statistics, Huff, 1954